

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1887.

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THE PEOPLE'S PRESS FOR 1887.

\$1.50 A YEAR.

The Press entered its thirty-fifth volume on January 1st, 1887. It will be our endeavor to make the Press more interesting and entertaining than ever.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 6, 1887.

It was by building railroads and thus making manufacturing establishments profitable, that New England, New York, the New England States, and the Northwest, grew in population and wealth. It is by building railroads and thus inducing capital to be invested in various industries, that our towns and country will be built up and a business boom given, enhancing the price of real estate in town and country. The opportunity is offered, and to realize its benefits, we should see to it that it is not lost.

A call for ten millions of three percent bonds has been issued.

Commodore Truxton, of the U. S. Navy, died of apoplexy at Norfolk.

Mrs. Lydia McLane Johnston, wife of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, died in Washington City last Wednesday.

Gov. Seales has received \$600,000 Confederate bonds from England, which were deposited there by John White, the State agent in 1864.

Governor Seales has repented Henry A. Artis, the negro who was to have been hanged at Goldsboro for the murder of his step-daughter.

The Texas State Senate voted 21 to 18 to submit the question of a prohibition amendment of the constitution to a popular vote on the first Thursday of August next.

SLEET AND SNOW STORM.—Lynchburg, Va., Feb. 23, was visited by a heavy sleet and snow storm. The adjacent mountains were covered with deep snow.

Mary Baker, the fasting girl of White County, Indiana, who died one hundred and nine days and was thought to be dying, is recovering, being now able to retain food and stimulants.

Carl Schurz fell on the sidewalk in New York and broke his thigh bone. About the same time Benj. F. Butler fell in Philadelphia and dislocated his shoulder.

St. Nicholas for March is as bright and breezy as the first month of Spring. Always good it is particularly so in this number. Variously suited to all ages and tastes makes this monthly a welcome visitor in the family circle.

SCRIBNER for March contains ex-Minister Washburne's article on the Paris Commune. It has certainly made a hit in the art world. Earthquakes in Italy have awakened renewed interest in the matter. The stories of Scribner are fair representatives of the best current literature of the day. Subscription \$3.00. Reduced rates to clubs with the Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The Dundee steamer Monte Rosa came into this port yesterday after a stormy passage of twenty-one days from Dundee. The steamer experienced a succession of gales, hurricanes and snow squalls.

Cardinal Jacobini died at Rome Monday afternoon. His death is a great loss to the church. His Eminence was one of the most scholarly churchmen of the age, and noted for the astuteness of his diplomacy.

A TORNADO IN GEORGIA.—MACON, GA., Feb. 27.—A terrible cyclone struck Eatonton, Ga., yesterday afternoon. The academy was blown from its foundations and wrecked, and many residences were badly damaged. A blacksmith named Marshall was killed by his shop falling on him. Several others were hurt, but none seriously.

HARRIS'S MAGAZINE for March is richly freighted with the best of literature. The leading article is a continuation of the great institution of New York City. Dueling in Paris is highly entertaining. The Rivalry of Mr. Tolly Gilliam is a very clever Georgia story. In a Louisiana Sugar Plantation of the old Regime, Mr. Charles Gayarre recounts his interesting reminiscences of plantation life during the early years of this century. The editorial departments are spicy and entertaining.

Production of Gold and Silver.

The report of the director of the mint, containing statistics of the production of the precious metals in the United States for the calendar year 1886, was transmitted to Congress on the 24th. The production of gold during 1886 exceeded that of any previous year since 1880 and almost equaled the production of that year. This amounted to \$35,000,000 in 1886, against \$31,800,000 in 1885, an increase of over \$3,000,000. The production of silver, as nearly as can be ascertained, was \$49,895,930. The amount of gold bullion imported into the United States was \$17,947,518 and the exports \$27,862,637. There was also imported gold coin to the value of \$13,393,863. The total exports of gold bullion and coin was \$42,281,276, which corresponds almost exactly with the amount imported into the United States, so that there has been a slight gain by the movement of gold to and from the United States during the calendar year.

A GREAT EARTHQUAKE.

Rome, Feb. 23.—Two shocks of earthquake were felt here at 6 o'clock this morning. Houses rocked, walls cracked, and in some cases, frail tenements were thrown to the ground. The people rushed from their houses and fell upon their knees in the streets, praying for deliverance from sudden death. Visitors to the city have become thoroughly frightened and are leaving the place. Many persons were injured by the falling debris. Much alarm is felt lest there be a recurrence of the shocks.

The Prince of Wales, who was in Nice a few days ago, witnessing the festivities which precede the Lenten season, had taken his departure and was safe at Cannes. The shocks were also felt at Monte Carlo and Monaco, at which places they were so severe that rocks were detached from the cliffs and precipitated into the sea. The disturbances extended as far as Genoa.

LONDON, 2:30 P. M., Feb. 23.—A dispatch from Nice, dated at noon today, says many casualties were caused by an earthquake there this morning. The people are panic-stricken, and the entire population is in the streets. The railway station is besieged with visitors who are anxious to leave at the first chance that is offered. Two houses, one on St. Etienne street and one on St. Philippe street and the Mason bank were destroyed by the earthquake. Three persons were buried in the ruins of these buildings.

There was also a slight shock at Marseilles this morning. The walls of a number of houses in that city were cracked. Shocks were also felt at Leghorn and Milan and several places in the province of Genoa, Italy.

At the time of the earthquake at Nice the city was crowded with English and American tourists and distinguished persons. When the first shock occurred, the streets of Nice were fairly thronged with persons in ball-room costume, returning to their homes from the last carnival ball of the winter season. To see the earthquake came with peculiar terror. The shocks were felt with great severity at Samona, near Genoa, and a number of houses were wrecked and eleven persons killed at that place.

Rome, Feb. 23.—The earthquakes this morning devastated the whole of the Italian Riviera. At Noli, on the Gulf of Genoa, and not far from Savona, several houses fell and fifteen persons were killed. Six persons were killed and thirty were injured at Oneglia, also on the Gulf of Genoa. At Diano Marittima, near Oneglia, several persons were killed and hundreds were injured. Fully one-third of the town was destroyed. Monte Carlo is filled with thousands of refugees from Cannes, Nice, Mentone and San Remo. It is difficult to find shelter for the great number of people, and last night many of them were compelled to camp out.

Additional details concerning the damage done show that in some cases villages built on mountain sides were toppled into the valleys. Three railway trains have been derailed with food for the sufferers.

Rome, Feb. 24.—Details were received this morning of the results of the earthquakes yesterday, showing that the effects were far more serious than was thought. The loss of life and destruction of property are learned to have been terrible. The most startling news comes from the Genoese Riviera. Over fifteen hundred people were killed in that district. At the village of Bajardo, situated at the top of the hill, a number of inhabitants took refuge in a church when the shocks were first felt. A subsequent and greater shock demolished the church and 300 of the people who were in it were killed. The destruction of property in the sections of Italy visited by the earthquakes was immense and widespread.

Kansas Women Voters Elated.

A dispatch to the Associated Press from Parsons, Kan., says: "The women of this city held a mass meeting and grand jubilee at Edward's Opera House last night, to celebrate the passage of the Female Suffrage bill. The platform was crowded with representative women of this city. Mrs. A. O. Brown, wife of the Mayor, presided. Eloquent addresses were made by Mrs. Goodnight, Mrs. H. A. Tucker, wife of the Methodist minister, and a number of gentlemen. The ladies are registering in great numbers, so as to be prepared to exercise the privilege of voting. It will undoubtedly create a revolution in local politics in cities of the first and second class in the State, as a large majority of the women will array themselves on the side of temperance, morality and good government."

Pennsylvanians Coming South.

The Chambersburg, Pa., Daily Register in noting the fact that there has been a check in the tide of emigration to the West from that section, mentions that several persons from Franklin county and a colony from Cumberland county have recently purchased homes in North Carolina. Others have recently gone to Alabama and Florida. It says that section of Pennsylvania has been flooded with North Carolina literature, and many others are seriously considering the question of locating in this State.

Horrible Railroad Accident.

EASTON, Pa., Feb. 26.—Seven boys, ages ranging from 12 to 15 years, who had been hunting muskrats, were walking home on the track of the Lehigh Valley Railroad to-day. They saw a coal train approaching them on one track and stepped to the other to avoid it, when a fast passenger train ran into them at the moment the coal train was opposite them. The boys were all struck by the passenger train. Some were knocked against the coal train and some to the opposite side of the road. Six were horribly crushed and instantly killed. One escaped unhurt, having been struck by the body of his brother and knocked off the track.

Commissioner Coleman, of the Federal Agricultural Department, in speaking of the suggestion contained in the President's message voting the bill for the distribution of seed among the sufferers, says: "The suggestion of the President that members of Congress relinquish their quota of seed for the benefit of the distressed districts is an excellent one. It is entirely feasible and if adopted will enable me to do a great deal of good. There are now remaining to the credit of senators and representatives 1,228,000 packages of seed. On the 11th inst. I addressed a letter to those having city constituencies suggesting such donation of seed but have obtained thus far in this way only 13,000 packages. The county judges throughout the drought stricken regions are sending in names of sufferers at the rate of nearly 1,000 per day and whatever is done, should be done quickly. If this suggestion of the President is adopted I shall give my personal attention to the distribution and carefully divide the seed among the persons affected."

A Perfect Cure,

and I have not been troubled since. —T. W. Boddy, River St., Lowell, Mass.

I was troubled with Boils, and my health was much impaired. I began using Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and, in due time, the eruptions all disappeared, and my health was completely restored. —John B. Ekins, Editor Stanley Observer, Albemarle, N. C.

I was troubled, for a long time, with a humor which appeared on my face in ugly Pimples and Blisters. Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured me. I consider it the best medicine I ever used. —Charles H. Smith, North Craftsbury, Vt.

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Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

Raleigh, for the sustenance of patients, &c., and \$38,000 per annum, for the next 5 years for the purpose of building two wings, to accommodate \$80,000 the year 1887, and \$80,000 for the year 1888 for the Western Asylum. Amendments were offered to strike out the appropriations for the wings, and the section providing for convicts to build the road to the Asylum, at Morganton.

The first amendment was withdrawn and a substitute offered to appropriate \$35,000 for the wings, which was adopted. The previous question was called and a vote taken on the bill by sections, the bill passed its second and third readings.

House.—No bills of importance were introduced.

A motion to reconsider the instruction to the Attorney General to bring suits against the railroads for failure to make up the roads was adopted.

The Agriculture bill was taken up and the special order and read by sections. The bill provides an appropriation of \$27,500 next year, and \$25,000 for the year 1888-89.

An amendment to make the master of the State Grange, ex-officio, a member of the board of agriculture was adopted.

An amendment was adopted that the board meet four times a year.

An amendment to reduce the appropriation to \$2,000 was lost, yeas 36, nays 60.

An amendment that the remainder of the fund from the tax on fertilizers in excess of \$27,500 be not applied to the Agricultural College, but diverted to the general fund, was lost.

At the session of the House last night bills to create the counties of Lillington and Badger were defeated. The latter was tabled.

The House completed consideration of the revenue bill, with an amendment imposing a tax of \$10 per annum on all houses of conveyances in the State.

Senate, Feb. 26.—A bill supplementary to the bill regulating freights was introduced. Senator Bryan, of Duplin, speaking to the question of personal liability, severely criticized Dr. Eugene Grison, superintendent of the Insane Asylum at Raleigh.

Bills passed third reading, as follows: To amend the act regulating railroad freights.

Supplemental bill regulating railroad freights.

In the Senate last night the bill to make the rate of interest 6 per cent. failed.

House.—Mr. York presented a bill making an appropriation for the penitentiary. It appropriates \$100,000 for each of the next two years, or \$100,000 more than the present appropriation. It is only for the support of the penitentiary, as the committee struck out the item of \$25,000 for the completion of the Governor's mansion, the purchase of a farm, and the completion of the buildings in the penitentiary grounds.

The increase on the amount of appropriation is made necessary by the great number of convicts granted for the works of public improvement. York says the bill will pass as presented.

At night the House adopted a resolution as follows: Asheville and Greenville; Asheville and Tennessee; Salem, Winston and Dan River; Murfreesboro, Albemarle and Pamlico; Kinston and Snowhill; Harnett and Yadkin.

Up to tonight 1,271 bills have been introduced in the House and in the Senate 334.

Bill to amend the charter of Kinstonville passed second reading.

Bill to amend the charter of the Yadkin railroad.

Bill passed the third reading as follows: To authorize Ashe county to levy a special tax.

To construct a public road in Alexander and Caldwell.

At night the House adopted a resolution which will have an important bearing. It is as follows:

"That before any county, city, town, or other municipal corporation can contract any debt, purchase its debt or loan its credit, or authorize the levy or collection of any tax except for ordinary expenses, it must be sanctioned by a majority of all the qualified voters thereof."

The bill to establish the State Industrial school was taken up in the House and passed second reading. Finally it was postponed until next Tuesday, when the University bills are to be taken up as special orders.

One of these bills repeals the act of the last legislature giving the University \$15,000 yearly; the other repeals the act giving each county a free scholarship. Yet another bill, increasing the number of such free scholarships to 3 for each county, may be taken up at the same time.

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To pension all ex-Confederate soldiers who lost an arm or a leg, or both in the State service at the rate of a pension of \$120 yearly.

House.—The following bills were introduced:

To allow High Point to subscribe to the capital stock of the High Point and Randolph railroad.

To provide for the speedy and more certain investigations in cases of poisoning.

To punish the husband for slandering the wife.

To divide the crime of murder into a first and second degree.

To provide for pensions for indigent soldiers.

To bill to allow the people to vote on the question of annexing a township in Davidson to Forsyth, was tabled.

The bill was passed to pay the claim Rev. Solomon Pool against the University, amounting to \$4,000.

The lists of the magistrates will be submitted to the Senate and House Thursday to be acted upon. There are some 2,000 names.

Pimples, Boils,

And Carbuncles result from a debilitated, impoverished, or impure condition of the blood. Ayer's Sarsaparilla prevents and cures these eruptions and painful tumors, by removing their cause; the only effectual way of treating them.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla has prevented the usual course of Boils, which have gained and increased in severity for several years.—G. S. Scales, Plainville, Mich.

I was badly troubled with Pimples on the face, also with a discoloration of the skin, which showed itself in ugly dark patches. No external treatment did more than temporary good. Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured me.

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Winston, N.

